Table 8: **Vif**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Vif(65–76)	Vif(65–80)	VITTYWGLHTGE	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Ranki1997]
	• T-cell response to this epitope persisted after seroreversion				
Vif(81–96)	Vif(81–96)	LGQGVSIEWRKQRYST	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Ranki1997]
	• T-cell response to this epitope persisted after seroreversion				
Vif( )	Vif( )		Vaccine	murine(H-2^d)	[Ayyavoo2000a]
	Vaccine: *Vector/type:* DNA *HIV component:* Vif, Vpu, Nef				
	• Splenocytes from BALB/c mice immunized with pVVN-P DNA were incubated with Vif, Vpu or Nef antigens for 3 days and assayed for IL-4 and IFN-γ levels				
	• Antigen stimulation increased IFN-γ production in pVVN-P immunized mice, indicating a Th1 response				
	• IL-4 production was not significantly changed after antigen stimulation compared to control levels				
	• Cross-clade CTL activity was also observed: A, B clade, CRF01(AE) clade antigens could serve as targets for the B clade immunization stimulated CTL – an HIV-1 AC recombinant, however, did not stimulate a CTL response, but was expressed at lower levels on the target cell				

Table 9: **Vpr**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Vpr(66–80)	vpr(66–80 IIIB)	QLLFIHFRIGCRHSR	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Sarobe1994]
	• This peptide was found to stimulate proliferative responses in 37.5% of HIV-1 positive individuals				
Vpr(66–80)	vpr(66–80 IIIB)	QLLFIHFRIGCRHSR	Vaccine	murine(H-2^d)	[Sarobe1994]
	Vaccine: *Vector/type:* peptide				
	• Included as a Th stimulatory component of peptide vaccines that also incorporated B-cell epitopes				